s Attend.

ious notice, a number of "far-
ndly to the cause of Agricul-
xford, met at the Court House
Wednesday evenings, Novem-
ted to form an Agricultural
as raised to prepare a Consti-
reported at a subsequent meet-
meeting be called on Wednes-
ber next at ten o'clock A. M.
a Constitution and complete
ociety. All interested in the
uested to attend.
ected.

Age, Journal and Farmer are
opy the above.

n's Sale.

blic Auction on Monday, the
at nine o'clock A. M. at the
uttsfield in Sumner, the fol-
nging to the said Butter-
ensils together with the
and bedding, two hundred
ne hundred and twenty bush-
twenty tons of hay.
he time and place of sale.
NATH'L. O. RYERSON.
1. *3w28

an's Sale.

uction, unless previously dis-
le, on the premises in Liver-
ford, on Monday, the 29th day
o'clock in the afternoon, a
standing and growing on the
ert Pierpont,—and sold by li-
robate for said County of Ox-

ORTON, Guardian
of said Robert Pierpont.
1841. *3w25

m it may concern, this may
ctober, have this day given
a minor, his time to act and
come of lawful age;—I shall
nor pay any debts of his con-
JOHN CLARK.
, 1841. *3w28

A MERRILL

n Boston, and offers a beauti-

LAINES, ALE-
ONT CLOTHS,
COES,
hirty cts. per yard.
tton Velvet.
LOVES & TRIM-
Gentlemen's Clothes.
onnet Silk.
CLOTHS.
IMMONS, LACES, and a variety
les at low prices.
ts on hand and make to order.
tf 27

GOODS

the present and approaching
e style—for ladies and gentle-
ow, by
C. J. ORDWAY.
3, 1841 tf 20

STOVES!

and other Stoves for sale by
ns—
ths.—Sheet Iron, Lead, Zinc

ME

W. E. GOODNOW.
27

CALL!!!

scriber, whether notes or ac-
th an Attorney for collection
weeks from date
LUTHER F. FOSTER.
1841 3w27

T, REVISED STAT-
F MAINE,
Books for sale at the Oxford
W. E. GOODNOW.

K. KIMBALL,
Y AT LAW,
VILLAGE, Me.

BLAKE,
Y AT LAW,
No 13
urts in the Counties of Ox-
s, New Hampshire.

LUDDEN,
Y AT LAW,
ILLAGE, Me.

. Brown,
DENTIST,
PARIS HILL.

w Year Presents
sold at the OXFORD BOOK
ns—
S, FUR COLLARS,
Caps from 50 cents to
W. E. GOODNOW.
eop3w27

NKS

OCRAT,
ERY TUESDAY BY
P. Elliott,
PROPRIETOR.
nd Fifty cents in advance
rted on reasonable terms;
accountable for any error
d for the advertisement.—
ill be made for *cash in ad-*
e given for a longer period

LETTERS on business must
ention.

Job Printing
tness and despatch.

Oxford Democrat

No. 30, Vol. 1, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, November 30, 1841. Old Series, No. 41, Vol. 8.

POETRY.

"Oh! would'st thou find a Safe Retreat."

Tune—AULD LANG SYNE.

Oh! would'st thou find a safe retreat,
On earth a peaceful home,
Where friends with smiles thy presence greet,
And turmoils never come?
Then join the Washingtonian band,
Help fight our common foe,
We'll march together hand and hand,
King Alcohol lay low.

Long, long we worship'd at his shrine,
Long felt his cruel reign,
Our peace and comfort did resign,
For infamy and pain;
But *Temperance* is now our King,
His banner we've unfurl'd,
'Gainst Alcohol our force well bring,
And arrows shall be hurl'd.

Wives, mothers, sisters, with us meet,
Their grief has passed away,
Their presence to our hearts is sweet,
They cheer us on our way;
Then join the Washingtonian band,
Help fight our common foe;
We'll march together, hand and hand,
King Alcohol lay low.

"Dark Clouds hung heavy o'er our Land."

Tune—ARIEL.

Dark clouds hung heavy o'er our land,
Vice stalked abroad with powerful hand,
Laid low the good and wise.
The hearts of wives and mothers bled,
To know their cherished ones had fled,
From virtues sacred ties,

From 'mongst those clouds a star appears,
A gleam of hope each bosom cheers,
It sheds a heart-felt ray—
Hath made a brighter prospect known,
The light hath on the drunkard shone,
He's dash'd his cup away.

The christian's hope, the christians theme
At length is come. The matchless scheme
Hath been proclaim'd around;
It doth the mother's hopes restore,
A wife's complaints are heard no more,
There's rapture in the sound.

Advance, ye Washingtonian band,
And scatter blessings through the land,
Oh! leave no path untrod;
Let not temptation thee allure,
From purposes so wise, so pure,
But place thy trust in God.

To Rum and Gin we Bid Adieu.

Tune—AULD LANG SYNE.

Oh flaming Rum! beguiling Gin!
We bid you now adieu:
And all your tumult, strife and din,
With frowning Brandy too!
Why should we drink? why should we die?
And drink the dregs of shame?
While all around implores us why,
We drink and drink again.

"Should old companions be forgot,
And never brought to mind?"
Oh, no! for they who drank like sot,
Now pray for love more kind;
We rise to sing sweet music here
To wake to life the deaf,
And cheer the sorrow, wipe the tear,
To soothe in love their grief,

Among the thieves a man once fell,
Half dead and bleeding too;
The good one came, and shew how well
Samaria's heart could do.
He sooth'd with joy the pang that rent
The aching, bleeding Jew,
In soft compassion o'er him spent
Love's pure and holy dew.

So we the bruised and broken heart,
Shall here entwine around,
And pour the balm to soothe the smart,
And bind the bleading wound,
Bind soft the bleeding wound, dear friends,
Bind soft the bleeding wound,
We'll join our hearts in love, dear friends,
To bind the bleeding wound.

Temperance Reform.

Tune—MISSIONARY HYMN.

"From all our vales and mountains,
There comes a voice of joy,
For clos'd are many fountains,
Whose waters did destroy.

The *Jug* is crack'd and broken,
Its pois'nous contents spil'd,
The *Glass* once myst'ry's token,
Is with *cold water* fill'd."

Soon—the effects—a blessing,—
Will scatter through the land,
And Man with Man possessing,
Content on every hand.

Domestic Peace, confiding,
Finds welcome at each door,
And Home with Love presiding,
Rejoices evermore.

And like a sea of Glory
That rolls from shore to shore
Will be our Fame—and story,
When Drunkards are no more.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Yankee in Russia.

We copy the following from one of Mrs. Child's 'Letters to a Friend,' now publishing in the A. S. Standard.

The following is the substance of a story as told by Mr. Dallas at a public dinner given him in Philadelphia, on his return from Russia in 1838.

One day a lad, apparently about nineteen, presented himself before our ambassador at St. Petersburg. He was a pure specimen of the genus Yankee; with sleeves too short for his bony arms, trousers half way up his knees, and hands playing with coppers and tenpenny nails in his pocket. He introduced himself by saying, 'I have just come out here to trade with a few Yankee notions, and I want to get sight of the emperor.'

'Why do you wish to see *him*?'

'I've brought him a present all the way from Ameriky. I respect him considerable, and I want to get at him, to give it to him with my own hands.'

Mr. Dallas smiled, as he answered, 'It is such a common thing, my lad, to make crowned heads a present, expecting something handsome in return, that I'm afraid the emperor will consider this only a yankee trick. What have you brought?'

'An acorn.'

'An acorn! what under the sun induced you to bring the emperor an acorn?'

'Why, just before I sailed, mother and I went on to Washington to see about a pension, and when we was there, we thought we'd just step over to Mount Vernon. I picked up this acorn there; and I thought to myself, I'd bring it to the emperor. Think, says I, he must have heard a considerable deal about our Washington, and I expect he must admire our institutions. So now you see I've brought it, and I want to get at him.'

'My lad, it's not an easy matter for a stranger to approach the emperor; and I am afraid he will take no notice of your present. You had better keep it.'

'I tell you that I want to have a talk with him. I expect I can tell him a thing or two about Ameriky. I guess he'd like mighty well to hear about our railroads and our free schools, and what a big swell our steamers cut. And when he hears how well our people are getting on, may be it will put him up to doing something. The long and short on't is, I shan't be easy till I get a talk with the emperor; and I should like to see his wife and children. I want to see how such folks bring up a family.'

'Well, sir, since you are so determined upon it, I will do what I can for you; but you must expect to be disappointed. Though it will be rather an unusual proceeding, I would advise you to call on the vice-chancellor and state your wishes: he may possibly assist you.'

'Well, that's all I want of you. I will call again, and let you know how I get on.'

In two or three days he again appeared and said: 'Well, I've seen the Emperor and had a talk with him. He's a real gentleman, I can tell you. When I gave him the acorn, he said he should set a great store by it; that no character in ancient or modern history he admired so much as he did Washington; he said he'd plant it in his palace garden with his own hand, and he did it—for I see him with my own eyes. He wanted to ask me so much about our schools and railroads, and one thing or other, that he invited me to come and see him again and see his wife; for he said she could speak better English than he could. So I went again yesterday; and she's a fine knowing woman, I tell you; and his daughters are nice gals.'

'What did the Empress say to you?'

'Oh, she asked me a sight of questions. Don't you think she thought we had no servants in Ameriky! I told her poor folks did their own work; but rich folks had plenty o' servants. 'But then you don't *call* 'em servants,' said she; 'you call 'em help.' I guess, ma'am, you've been reading Mrs. Trollope, said I—we had that book aboard our ship. The Emperor clapped his hands, and laughed as if he'd kill himself—'you're right, sir,' said he, you're right. We sent for an English copy, and she's been reading it this very morning.' Then I told him all I knew about our country, and he was mightily pleased. He wanted to know how long I expected to stay in these parts. I told him I had sold all the notions I brought over, and I guessed I should go back in the same ship. I bid 'em good-bye all round and went back about my business. Ain't I had a glorious time? I expect you didn't calculate to see me run such a rig?'

'No, indeed I did not, my lad. You may well consider yourself lucky; for it's a very uncommon thing for crowned heads to treat a stranger with so much distinction.'

A few days after, he called again, and said, 'I guess I shall stay a spell longer, I'm treated so well. 'Tother day a grand officer came to my room, and told me the Emperor had sent him to show me all the curiosities; and I dressed myself, and he took me with him in a mighty fine carriage, with four horses; and I've been to the theatre and to the museum; and I expect I've seen about all there is to be seen in St. Petersburg. What do you think of that, Mr. Dallas?'

It seemed so incredible that a poor, ungainly lad, should be thus loaded with attentions, that the embassador scarcely knew what to think or say.

In a short time, his strange visitor re-appeared. 'Well,' said he, 'I have made up my mind to go home; so I went to thank the Emperor, and bid him good bye. I tho't I couldn't do no less, he'd been so civil. Says he, 'Is there nothing else you'd like to see, before you go back to Ameriky?' I told him I should like to get a peep at Moscow; for I'd heard considerable about their setting fire to the Kremlin, and I'd read a deal about Gen. Bonaparte; but it would cost a sight o' money to go there, and I wanted to carry my earnings to mother. So I bid him good-bye, and come off. Now what do you guess he did, next morning? I vow he sent the same man, in regimentals, to carry me to Moscow, in one of his own carriages, and bring me back again, when I've seen all I want to see. And we are going to-morrow morning, Mr. Dallas. What do you think now?'

And sure enough, the next morning the Yankee boy passed the ambassador's house, in a splendid coach and four, waving his handkerchief, and shouting 'Good-bye! good-bye!'

Mr. Dallas afterwards learned from the Emperor that all the particulars related by this adventurous youth were strictly true. He again heard from him at Moscow visited by the public officers, and treated with as much attention as is usually bestowed on ambassadors.

The last tidings of him reported that he was travelling in Circassia, and writing a journal, which he intended to publish.

Now, who but a Yankee could have done all that?

The Party of Pleasure.

By Maria Edgeworth.

'A party of pleasure! Oh, mamma, let us go,' said little Rosamond. 'We shall be so happy, I am sure.'

'What! because it is a party of pleasure, my dear?' said the mother, smiling.

'Do you know, mamma,' continued Rosamond, without listening to what her mother said, 'Do you know that they are to go in the boat on the river; and there are to be streamers flying, and music playing all the time. And Mrs. Blisset, and Miss Blisset, and the master Blissets, will be here in a few minutes. Will you go, mamma? and may Godfrey and I go with you, mamma?'

'Yes, my dears?'

Scarcely had her mother uttered the word, 'yes,' than Rosamond made a loud exclamation of joy; and then ran to tell her brother Godfrey, and returned repeating, as she capered about the room,

'Oh! we shall be so happy! so happy!'

'Moderate your transports, my dear Rosamond,' said her mother. 'If you expect so much happiness beforehand, I am afraid you will be dissappointed.'

'Disappointed, mamma!—I thought people were always happy on parties of pleasure—Miss Blisset told me so.'

'My dear, you had better judge for yourself, than trust, without knowing any thing of the matter, to what Miss Blisset tells you.'

'But, mamma, if I know nothing of the matter, how can I judge; and how can I possibly help trusting to what Miss Blisset tells you?'

'Is it impossible to wait till you know more, my dear Rosamond?'

'But I never was on a party of pleasure in my life, mamma; therefore I cannot judge beforehand.'

'True, my dear, this is the very thing I am trying to point out to you.'

'But, mamma, you said, do not raise you expectations so high. Mamma, is it not better to think I shall be happy beforehand? You know, the hope makes me so happy at this present minute. And, if I thought I should be unhappy, I should be unhappy now.'

'I do not wish you to think you shall be unhappy, my dear. I wish you to have as much of the pleasant feeling of hope, at this minute, as you can have, without its being followed by the pain of dissappointment. And, above all, I wish you to attend to your own feelings, that you may find out what makes you happy. Now you are going on a party of pleasure, my dear Rosamond, and I beg you will observe whether you are happy or not; and observe what it is that pleases you, or entertains you; for you know, that it is not merely the name of a party of pleasure, that makes it agreeable to us.'

'No, not merely the name, to be sure,' said Rosamond, 'I am not so foolish as to think *that*; yet the name sounds very pretty.'

Here the conversation was interrupted. A carriage came to the door and Rosamond exclaimed:—

'Here they are, mamma! Here are Mrs. Blisset and Miss Blisset, and her two brothers. I see their heads in the coach; I will run and put on my hat. I assure you, mamma,' continued Rosamond, as she was tying the strings of her hat, 'I will remember to tell you whether I have been happy or not. I think I know beforehand what I shall say.'

Rosamond went with her mother, and Mrs. Blisset, and Miss Blisset, and the two master Blissets, on this party of pleasure; and the next morning, when Rosamond went into her mother's room, her mother reminded her of her promise.

'You promised to tell me, my dear, whether you were as happy yesterday as you expected to be.'

'I did mamma. You must know, then, that I was not at all happy yesterday, that is to say, I was not nearly so happy as I thought I should have been. I should have liked going in the boat and seeing the streamers flying, and hearing the music, and looking at the prospect, and walking in the pretty island, and dancing out of doors under the large shady trees, if it had not been for other things, which were so disagreeable, that they spoiled our pleasure.'

'What were these disagreeable things?'

'Mamma, they were *little* things; yet they were very disagreeable. Little disputes; little quarrels, mamma, between Miss Blisset and her brothers, about every little thing that was to be done. First, when we got into the boat, the youngest boy wanted us to sit on one side, and Miss Blisset wanted us to sit on the other side: now mamma, you know, we could not do both, but they went on, disputing about this, for half an hour; and Godfrey and I were so ashamed, and so sorry, that we could not have any pleasure in listening to the music, or in looking at the prospect. You were at the other end of the boat, mamma; and you did not see or hear this. Then we came to the island, and then I thought we should be happy; but one of the boys said, 'Come this way or you will see nothing;' 'No, they *must* come *my* way;' and Miss Blisset insisted upon our going her way. And all the time we were walking, they went on disputing about which of their ways were the best. Then they looked so discontented and so angry with one another! I am sure, they were not happy ten minutes together, all day long; and I said to myself, 'Is this a party of pleasure? Now much happier Godfrey and I are every day, even without going to this pretty island; and without hearing this music, or seeing these fine prospects!—Much happier; because we do not quarrel with one another about a trifle.'

'My dear,' said her mother, 'I am glad you have had an opportunity of seeing all this.'

'Mamma, instead of its being a party of pleasure, it was a party of pain! Oh, mamma, I shall never wish to go to another party of pleasure!—I have done with parties of pleasure forever,' concluded Rosamond.

'You know, my dear Rosamond, I warned you not to raise your your expectations too high, lest you should be disappointed. You have found, that unless people are good-tempered and obliging, and ready to yield to one another, they make pain, as you say, even out of pleasure; therefore avoid quarilsome people as much as you can; never imitate them; but do not declare against all parties of pleasure, and decide, that you have done with them forever, because one happened not to be so delightful as you had expected that it would be.'

From the Portland Transcript.

A Witch.

Our city has been, and we believe is now, honored with the presence of a live witch—ay, a veritable witch—who professes the power of "looking two ways for Sunday." Holding the keys of the past and future, she stands ready to unfold the secrets of either—

"She can look into the seeds of time,
And say which grain will grow, and which will not."

Whether she came among us in the prescribed style, riding on a broomstick, we cannot say, for we did not witness her entrance: and not having called on her ladyship we cannot describe her appearance—whether she is beautiful as a Houri, or whether she resembles Otway's portraiture of one of the tribe—

"I spy'd a withered hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry sticks, and mumbling to herself,
Her eyes with scalding rheum, were gall'd and red,
Cold palsy shook her head, her hands seem'd wither'd,
And on her crook'd shoulders had she wrapp'd
The tatter'd remnants of an old strip'd hanging,
Which serv'd to keep her carcase from the cold."

All we know of her is from her advertisements and flaming handbills, wherein she says she will tell us of things that were and things that are to be. Moreover she will tell you whether you are a cold hearted Bachelor or a happy Benedict—how often you will be subjected to Hymen's noose—and a world of other things equally wonderful and interesting.

There is but one thing that staggers us about her. She says she is "pious" and "belongs to a church." A pious witch! Why, whoever heard of such a character! A witch in the church—what would the good old Salemites say to that? To tell the truth we have not much faith in Madam Adolph, though she has wrought her spells before crowned heads and mighty magnates.—There was old black Luce, now, we would sooner by half trust our fortune in her hands. We have tried her skill, and if Madame can read the book of fate more clearly we should like to see her do it. We have been told that she is remarkably taciturn—looks at you a while with the gravity of an owl—pronounces the secret in a few brief words—and the work is done. Not so with black Luce. She surrounded herself with all the paraphernalia of her art. There was the coffee cup well lined with grounds—the dingy pack of cards—and other symbols, in the shape of bleached bones and strange hieroglyphics—and there, too, was the full, ebony face, and the shining row of ivory—and save the last, all was dark and mysterious, as common sense teaches us it should be.

There is a famous dark witch, too, somewhere up in York county, near Alfred, who will beat Madam Adolph out and out. Never was there a theft committed up that way, but forthwith she could point out the culprit at once;—and that is the reason they are so honest up in that neighborhood. If an article is lost, the owner has but to go to old "Ma'm Flora," and lo, he is directed where to find it at once.

Now, we hold, where we have such notable home-bred witches, we should not countenance foreign ones—more particularly if they come cloaked in the garb of christians. The churchyard and not the church is the proper place for such characters. Give us domestic manufactures, whether they be cottons—cloths, or *conjuresses!*

From the St. Louis Penant.

The Wagoner and the Panther.

On Thursday last, a farmer was returning home from town, after disposing of his load of marketing, he had passed the bridge this side of Florissant and entered the woods on the opposite, when he heard something cry like a child, and stopped his team to see what it could be. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening, and the moon was shining very bright. After stopping a few minutes, and hearing nothing, he again started, when the noise and crying was repeated, apparently nearer than before, and he again stopped and got out of his wagon. He had no sooner got out than a large panther sprang at him from the limb of a tree near the road, but missed him. Being possessed of great presence of mind; he caught the panther by the tail and having but a wagon whip in his hand, his only choice was to prevent the "varmint" from turning on him. We must give his own account as near as we can, and you will perceive from the lingo that he was a Dutchman. "Vell," he said, "ven I gets him by de tail, he tries to jumpt dis way, and I pulls dis way, and gives him a little dump mit my vagon whip; den he tries to jump doder way, den I pulls him doder way and gives him one more little dump mit my wip; den he jumps right up, and I pulls him right down, and every time I gives him a little dump; den I kick him behind a little bit, and he gets very mad." Why didn't you let him go, he was so frightened he would have run off into the woods? "Oh de tivel—no, no! if I have let go his tail it would be bad business." Well, what did you do with him? "Vell, I says 'go along' to mine horses, and I drives him home, and my son Jac dakes up de ax and knocks him on de head."—The distance he drove the "varmint" was over three miles. During the fight he belabored the animal so unmercifully with his cart whip, that he became conquered, and only attempted once to turn upon the wagoner, in the whole distance.

ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN MECHANICS.—The disposition cannot be too much rebuked, let it exist in any town it may, to send to distant places for products, which could be equally well furnished by the mechanics in their own town. No one thing can be more positively injurious to the real interests of any town, than to go over the heads of its mechanics, and buy elsewhere. It takes out of the place money, which justly belongs at home. It discourages and drives away mechanics. It prevents them from advancing in prosperity, so as to add to the success of their own town.

There are people, who think that no article can be good for any thing, unless it be an imported one. Such persons are the enemies to the towns in which they live. They do what they can to retard its progress, and discourage its citizens. It is wholly wrong, unjust, and foolish. Every real friend to the place in which he lives, should do all he can to encourage its mechanics, and he who has a correct conception of the duties of a good neighbor and a true American citizen, will ever take pride in doing so, and not run after every thing that is foreign, from the foolish idea that by doing so, it renders him a man of the *town*, by such an act of deep injustice to his own fellow citizens.—*Saturday Courier.*

A Yankee travelling in Italy lately, passed himself off for *Lord Yankee Doodle*, and the sycophantic fools took the horses out of the carriage in which he and his friends sat, and dragged it into one of their dirty towns.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND,

Or the present state of American and English Industry.

At a late public meeting in Liverpool, one of the speakers, just then returned from the United States, presented a graphic description of the states of society in the two countries, so far as he had observed them. He told his hearers that in the West, a man who could do nothing but dig, could earn a dollar and a half a day, and obtain board and lodging for two dollars and a half per week. The weekly profit, six dollars and a half, must have appeared quite liberal to some of his suffering hearers, who are compelled to maintain families upon twenty-five cents daily. After contrasting the price of flour in New Orleans, 16 shillings, or $4, with the price in Liverpool, 39 shillings, or $9 75, he introduces his hearers to the manufactories of Lowell. Here he found a city of 25,000 inhabitants, not in existence fifteen years since. Here he saw a capital invested in mills, amounting to $10,000,000. Here he saw the female "operatives" turn out, and could not distinguish them from "young ladies" in England; for, among their other personal arrangements, "they carried parasols." He found their wages to be from $2 50 to $4 50 per week, clear of board and lodging. He arrived in Liverpool on the twelfth day after leaving Boston; and the first sight which he saw in Liverpool "was a woman picking up dung in the streets."

Here is a matter for consideration; and to those disposed to investigate, and to trace effects to causes, it speaks volumes. *American* women who labor with their hands for subsistence, "dress like young ladies;" and *English* women who labor with their hands for subsistence, "pick up dung in the streets." Had this traveller talked with any of these American "operatives," or *laboresses*, he would have found that they not only dressed like "young ladies," but had the opinions, principles, sentiments, feelings, and accomplishments of "young ladies." He would have found that, in the virtues which dignify the human character, and the delicacies and refinements which adorn the female character, they were superior to the wives and daughters of half the "nobility and gentry" of his own country.—And did he find an *American* woman, a *native* American, "picking up dung in the streets" in any part of the United States? No! Such a sight has never been seen. He may travel over the whole country for years, without finding a single American white woman engaged in any employment, which, for its severity or other unpleasant characteristic, is more appropriate to the *rougher* sex. We admit that, in the slave States, he will find African women engaged in field labors; and in the free States, he will sometimes find foreign women engaged in labors which American women would repudiate. But, while thoroughly opposed to slavery in principle and detail, we may say, in mere *justice* to slaveholders, that *justice* which we will deny to none, that these very field working female slaves are better fed, better clothed, and better lodged, than multitudes of "free" operatives" in English manufactories, or "free cultivators" on Irish estates. And of the foreign women occasionally seen among us in the employments of men, we may say that they have not yet relinquished the habits of their native countries, and that their foreign husbands and fathers have not yet learned that respect for *woman* which is a distinguishing, a noble, a beautiful trait of American character, and which is displayed, among other modes, in shielding them from labors inappropriate to their sex. But while one English traveller found no woman in our country engaged in "picking up dung in the streets," we are equally confident that he found no female "operatives" in the English mills or on the Irish estates "dressed like young ladies." *There* he could find nothing but toil and privation and suffering in the "operatives" and overgrown wealth and Asiatic luxury in the employer.

Such is the difference. What are its causes? High tariffs for protection, paper money, and enormous taxation; the very evils which English brokers and their American agents would impose upon this country. The wealthy proprietors of manufacturing corporations insist that high tariffs protect labor. Then why is labor so badly rewarded in England, where tariffs are higher than in any other country, and where the object of Government for centuries has been to force manufacturing? If the assertion be true, protection ought to produce the greatest degree of such result where it is most extensively furnished. But these political economists are wrong. High tariffs protect employers, but ultimately injure laborers. They give great profits to manufacturing, tempt capitalists into it, found corporations or associations of wealth, and make the business of manufacturing the monopoly of the few. At the commencement of the system, labor is well paid, because it is scarce. But as the system advances, an overgrown population of mere "operatives" is created, which is entirely at the mercy of the employers. If the latter combine to reduce wages, the only remedy of the former is a combination to *strike*. And who can hold out longest in this contest? The wealthy owners, who can live upon their resources while their mills are stopped, or the poor "operatives" who depend upon daily toil for *daily* bread? Besides, if the *laws* are made by the wealthy employers, as they always have been in England, and sometimes in this country, they can *punish* the combinations of the poor, but authorize those of the rich. If any one of these suggestions be denied, we refer for plenary proof to England, where the system is in full operation, and where it has created a population of nabobs and slaves. But we shall be told that *our* manufactures cannot flourish without *high protection*. Then let them perish sooner than reduce us to the condition of England, where the extremes of luxury and privation are in continual contact.—But we deny the position. Have our manufacturers declined since the compromise? They are now more extensive than ever, and our merchants can send them to foreign markets in successful competition against those of England, which are furnished with counterfeit *American* marks as a measure of protection. Besides, we can refer to some of the oldest manufacturers of Massachusetts who always protested against higher tariffs than that of 1815. They foresaw the mischiefs of high tariffs. They saw that high tariffs would create companies without capital, who would establish banks to procure capital, which would enhance all prices, and produce overtrading. They knew that without protection and paper expansion, they could conduct a profitable business in manufacturing. Were they right? Let the history of the last twenty-five years answer the question!

But besides high tariffs as a fertile cause of English misery, we may mention paper money. In no country excepting our own, has the paper system endured longer and been pushed farther than in England. It has occasionally wrought its mischiefs in Russia and Austria; but in England, where individual enterprise is less restrained by law than in these two despotisms, it has produced a practical despotism of gigantic and withering power. All banking promotes monopolies; and in no part of the world so much as in England, has the associated capital, real or fictitious, of the few, so thoroughly monopolized the labor of the many. Great employers, really not worth a dollar, can command millions by bank credit, and profit by the labor of thousands, while the poor laborer can get no credit, but must buy *for cash*; and what is the credit system to him but a curse, if it enhances the prices of all that the laborer wants, and enables the employer to reduce his wages at pleasure? Such is the effect of the paper credit system in all countries. It makes the rich richer, the poor poorer; it furnishes capital to the employer, and imposes burdens upon the laborer. The mischiefs of high taxation are too obvious to need any exposition.

N. E. BOUNDARY.

The British Provincial press manifests great uneasiness at the *ex parte* survey of the boundary line now going on under Major Graham, and at the movements of the authorities and citizens of Maine within the (so called) disputed territory.

Of the survey, the St. John's (N. B.) Courier says:—

"*The Boundary and the Survey.* We believe it is generally known that an *ex parte* survey of the due north line from the monument, as claimed by the American Government, has this year been going on under Major Graham and other officers of the United States Topographical Engineers, but we believe that the mode of carrying on that survey is not yet fully understood. We therefore have to state that the American Surveyors are running and marking the line by the Transit instrument, or as we understand it, making an astronomical survey, they having found on trial that such would give them a considerable advantage by carrying a new line considerably to the eastward of the line established by the joint survey of the Boundary Commissioners many years ago. A short time since we learned that this new line had been extended as far north as the Aroostook River, where it was 780 yards (nearly half a mile to the eastward of the former line, and of course interferred seriously with private rights. In one instance, it was said, the owners of the land had resisted the survey, thrown down the observatory and driven off the Commissioner and his Surveyors. We now hear that the line has been extended nearly to the St. John, and that it will cross that river more than half a mile below the former line, but a very short distance above the Military Post at the Grand Falls. We offer no opinion as to the expediency or propriety of allowing this new line to be run and marked, because permission to do so was granted by our Executive, and we trust it was on good and sufficient grounds, but we cannot refrain from expressing a decided disapproval of allowing the American surveyors to continue their line north of the St. John. On this point we feel certain that we merely express the universal feeling of the people of this Province, who see clearly that the running of this line will eventually lead to very unpleasant consequences, and that in the mean time it tends to unsettle, disturb and harrass a large number of Her Majesty's loyal subjects who being settled near the border, ought by no means to be disquieted in their possessions, or allowed for one moment to entertain a doubt of their perfect security. There is another view of the matter which should not be overlooked. The General Government of the United States say that this line is run by them *ex parte* only, and merely for information, but the State of Maine treats it very differently and appears to consider this survey as establishing the line by which they mean to abide."

The Woodstock (N. B.) Telegraph, commenting upon the statement of a correspondent that the Americans are cutting a canal to connect the Aliquosh with the Penobscot, says:—

"Will our authorities allow these things to continue? Shall our neighbors continue to trespass on the soil of New Brunswick? Shall forts be built, roads laid out, lands located, settlements formed, and all the rights of jurisdiction exercised upon British property by the subjects of a foreign nation; and our Government offer no interferance? We shall see.—We are of opinion that our tacitly submitting to the grasping propensities of our neighbors, will exercise a very pernicious influence upon the final settlement of the question at issue."

The Quebec Gazette says:—

"The people of the State of Maine and of the United States, while large sums of money are paid by England, to negociaters, boundary commissioners, surveyors, explorers, &c., have long been taking possession of the "disputed" territory. They first swept over "the height of land" which separates the waters falling into the St. John's from those of the rivers within the American territory, and planted themselves at Houlton, opposite Woodstock, on the waters of the St. John; thence they proceeded, in 1839, thirty miles farther to the north, to the Aroostook also falling into the St. John's, and there erected "Fort Fairfield;" they then came on to the mouth of the Fish River another 30 or 40 miles, and established themselves at "Fort Jarvis," on the St. John's, a few miles above Madawaska, making roads, granting lands, establishing settlements through sixty or seventy miles of the territory "in dispute," and *no part of which they had ever occupied before the commencement of the negociations, &c.*, about the boundary, under the treaty of 1783, and the treaty of Ghent in 1814.

If we are to believe the New Brunswick papers, the Maine people, are now on the southern branch of the St. John's, called the Allagash, about ninety miles south east from Quebec, where they are lumbering, and have managed to cut a communication between the said branch of the St. John and the Keagouagan Lake, which falls into the west branch of the Penobscot. We shall probably hear of them bye and bye, on the Eschemin and Chaudiere.

It must be admitted that our neighbors are enterprising and industrious people, who "know a thing or two," particularly about what one of the late Chief Justices of Lower Canada called "the robust title of occupancy."

There is truth in many of the statements made in the extracts above. Something effective has been accomplished by the movements commenced by Gov. FAIRFIELD in 1839; nothing less indeed, than practically taking exclusive possession of two thirds of the territory in dispute. American jurisdiction is complete at all points South of the St. John's. This is a good beginning, and promises well for the future.—*Age.*

From the Eastern Argus.

FREE TRADE.

The Gazettee complains of our 'generelities' on this subject and calls for 'details.' We are perfectly willing to comply with its request, but we really think it would be more likely to correct its erroneous Tariff notions if it would condescend to think a little more of general principles ('flimsy' things though it may consider them) and a little less of isolated details.

We objected to the Restrictive System Thursday, on the ground that it involved a misapplication of the powers of Government, inasmuch as Government was instituted rather to secure to the citizens the fruits of his industry than to tell him in what direction that industry shall be exerted. The system, too, is grossly unequal in its operation, because for the sake of building up one particular class in the community it imposes a tax upon all other classes. Thus, for the sake of benefitting the British landowners, the laborers of England are obliged to buy *dear* bread instead of *cheap* bread, while in this country the prices of manufactured articles have been raised in order to *protect* the manufacturers. Is this the work of a just Government? Is it natural to suppose that the people of one State in the Union will be content to pay an advanced price for the articles which they consume, merely to enable the people of another State to manufacture them with success?

But take another view of the subject. It seems plain that no system of restriction can add any thing to the productive industry of a nation, or its stock of wealth. If a trade is profitable, it needs no tariff for its protection—it can stand alone. If it is unprofitable, the protection only sustains it by transferring to it the labor and capital which were previously occupied in pursuits that could take care of themselves. This, it has been well said, "is stimulating industry with a vengeance? It could only be equalled in folly by the policy of a surgeon who should drain the blood from every limb in the body to force it into a finger that in some way or other had become paralyzed; or by that of a gardner who should carefully draw the earth from the roots of his vigorous plants, that he might heap it up about some feeble and ricketty shoot." And this folly seems still greater when it is considered that by imposing a protective duty on any article its price is necessarily increased. The prices *are* thus raised, the Advertiser, we observe, affects to doubt, but it must be so, or else the duty gives no protection at all.

Again. By shutting out the goods of foreign nations, we lose a market for the same amount of our own products, and consequently lessen the demand for domestic labor. This is the strange result of a system whose supporters defend it for its alleged virtue of encouraging labor at home, and giving renewed activity to domestic industry!

These views are abundantly supported by the experience of the old world. The recent investigations in England have brought to light large masses of evidence before the influence of which the restrictive system cannot stand. Some of these facts we may hereafter cite—but the Advertiser will deny that the rights and interests of industry have suffered most in those parts of the old world where the doctrine of restriction has been most rigidly practised on, while as a general rule, those branches of industry have been most thriving which have escaped the curse of protection.

If carried out to its full extent, this system must prevent all interchange of productions among the nations of the earth. Its influence is Anti-Social, and although opposed to the march of civilization. Regardless of the various soils and climates of the world, the products of which may be shared by the whole race, it would shut up each nation in its own narrow confines, and teach it like the Emperor of China, to regard the rest of the world as enemies and barbarians. This should not be and need not be. "Let the same relations be instituted among the nations of the earth that exist among the twenty six United States of America—let them be placed upon an equal footing—the ports of the world open to the world—the world offered to the enjoyment of the world—and there would be the same prosperity and peace among the nations, that there now are among the confederated States."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 30, 1841.

SPECIE. We have frequently heard the opinion expressed, and we believe it is entertained by a large portion of the community, that there is not gold and silver enough in the world to supply the United States with a circulating medium. This opinion had its origin probably in the teeming brain of the friends of a paper currency—speculators and stock-gamblers, and has gradually obtained currency throughout the country in connection with the increase of Banks and paper money. The argument has also been held forth that if a specie currency was to be adopted as a circulating medium, exclusive of paper, the business and energies of the country would be crushed, and the developements of its resources be retarded, the wages of the laboring man be reduced to barely enough to obtain his daily bread, and that it would in fact produce a stagnation in all branches of business.

That there is specie enough in the world to supply the wants of every country, we have not much doubt. And that the effects of a specie currency on the business of this country would be not only different, but beneficial to its best interests, we fully believe.

The amount of gold and silver in Europe and America alone, was estimated by Mr. Gallatin in a work published in 1831, entitled 'Consideration of the Currency and and Banking System of the United States,' at between four and five hundred millions of dollars. This was, it will be remembered, ten years ago. The amount since that time has undoubtedly increased, as the mines have produced millions annually, and the amount for the China trade has been greatly diminished. Taking then four thousand five hundred millions of dollars as the medium of the two sums stated by Mr. Gallatin, and estimating the population of Europe and America at two hundred and seventy-seven millions, it will amount to more than sixteen dollars each to every man, woman and child on the two continents. The same gentleman estimated the whole amount of currency in the United States, in 1829, *paper and specie together*, at only six dollars a head.

But we will place it in a stronger light. Take us man for man, we are the richest people in the world, with the exception of the English, the Hollanders, and the Belgians; and when the natural order of things is not encroached upon, the richer a nation or country is the greater in proportion to population will be the amount of gold and silver that will flow into it. For instance, if a day's labor in the United States will produce or purchase a bushel of wheat, and in Poland only one tenth of a bushel, it is evident that we must have a much greater amount of surplus produce wherewith to purchase the precious metals, or whatever else may be wanted, than Poland. It is not too much to say that if the natural laws had not been interfered with, the United States would have in proportion to population, six, seven or even eight times as much gold and silver as many of the countries of Europe. But take it at only double of the average for the proportion of the two countries, and it will amount to thirty dollars a head, or to five hundred and fifteen millions. This would give us one ninth part of the stock of gold and silver in Europe and America, while our proportion is but one sixteenth; but for the reasons already stated, under a natural order of things, we should have man for man, a much larger portion of the precious metals than falls to the lot of most countries of Europe.

Suppose, however, we had but the average of sixteen dollars a head—which would amount to two hundred and fifty-seven millions,—about four times the amount we now have, there would be some stability in the business of the country, to what there has been for some years past under the expansions and contractions of paper money.

For the Oxford Democrat.

MR. EDITOR: I shall now speak of the shedding of the deciduous teeth, and the period at which the permanent teeth appear. Anciently certain physicians were very much astonished at the idea that the first teeth had no root. They thought they had roots while fast in the jaw, but when they became loose no roots could be found. To account for this they suppose that the permanent tooth, as it came forward beneath the deciduous tooth, ground the roots of the latter to powder which being so fine entirely disappeared, for no one could ever discover it. Some supposed, likewise, that the first teeth never have any roots at all. And others still supposed that they had roots, but were destroyed long before the permanent teeth came in contact with them.—Perhaps it is needless to say, that the deciduous teeth have as strong fangs, in proportion to their size, as other teeth.

But, what is the process by which the permanent teeth make their appearance, and finally supply the place of the deciduous teeth? At about the fourth year, the permanent teeth are separated from the deciduous teeth by a long partition. Now as the permanent teeth rise, they must of necessity displace this bony partition.—In order therefore, to do this, a new action is set up—this bony partition is absorbed—and not only this, but the fangs of the deciduous tooth are likewise absorbed. This process of absorption, which is a new process, at the time the permanent teeth commence growing outward is carried on by a set of vessels called absorbents. These vessels do their office, in carrying off the bone, as the tooth advances, in the same manner that they carry off a swelling in any part of the body without the production of an external sore. This, then, accounts for the mode in which the permanent teeth make their appearance, and why the deciduous teeth are often seen without fangs.

The time at which the permanent teeth are shed, is very various; happening a year or two, or three earlier or later in some individuals than in others. Sometimes they do not appear till adult, or even old age. In general, the permanent teeth apper in nearly the following order, while the first teeth are shed at the age of six or seven. First the middle incisors of the lower, jaw, soon after those of the upper; then the lateral incisors of the under jaw, and nearly at the same time, the anterior grinders. Then the lateral incisors of the upper jaw; the anterior Bicuspides appear about the ninth year; the posterior about the tenth or eleventh; and the cuspidati at nearly the same time, or about the twelfth to fourteenth year, as do also the middle grinders. And finally, the wisdom teeth appear from the sixteenth to the twenty-fifth year. There are, however, many exceptions to this general order in which the permanent teeth have been stated to appear.

There are great varieties in the appearance of the permanent teeth. Sometimes the anterior permanent grinders appear long before any of the deciduous teeth are shed. In some cases the wisdom teeth do not make their appearance till a very late period in life. Sometimes they appear in one jaw and not in the other; and sometimes it is observed that in extreme old age they have not perforated their sockets.

In respect to the tardy appearance of the permanent teeth, it is an occurrence frequently observed. We often notice the retention of the infant teeth to the fifteenth the twentieth and sometimes to the thirtieth year. Fitch, the celebrated Dentist of Philadelphia, says he had seen a lady aged 27 who had never shed the infant molares; and as the permanent molaers come out behind the infant molares, if she had not lost some of the latter, the rows of her teeth would have presented the novelty of twenty molares.—He says that he is acquainted with a person in whom one of the infant laterial incisors is retained and the permanent ones have all made their appearance, so he has five instead of four incisors. I have seen the instance in a lady of 18 where a tooth had made its appearance posterior to the front incisor of the upper jaw, and retained there some time.

There are a number of instances on record, of individuals who never had any teeth. A woman is represented, in certain medical writings, as having never cut a tooth, and lived to the age of 60. A French hussar was known who never cut a tooth. In other cases nature seems to be more prodigal and gives more than the usual number of teeth. A son of Mithridatus was said to have had two rows of these organs. In 1772 a gentleman reported the case of a child of 14 that had seventy-two teeth in two rows, except the front ones, which were irregular.

Some case are reported of individuals who have had a third dentition, i. e., teeth have made their appearance three times. A German Physician says he saw a man at Cleves, aged 120 years, who had two years before renewed his teeth the second time. I would not omit the fact, in reference to these deriations of nature, that there are individuals in a Family in South Carolina, who never had any teeth, and it has been remarked of several generations. T. H. B.

From the Boston Advertiser of Thursday.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

The Prince de Joinville arrived in town yesterday morning from New York. He was accompanied by the French Consul and two of the managers of the ball, and also by his his suite, thirteen in number, consisting of the officers of his squadron. He visited the Navy Yard yesterday, by invitation of Commodore Downes, and received by a national salute. On his arrival at the railroad depot, he disappointed the curiosity of the crowd, who were assembled to see him, by the promptness with which he took a coach, before he was identified, and drove to the Tremont House.

The Ball in compliment to him was given at Faneuil Hall last evening. The Hall was appropriately decorated, and fitted with a spring floor for dancing. Quincy Hall, which is connected with Faneuil Hall, by the covered bridge erected for the Mechanic's Exhibition, and the Armories, were fitted up for drawing, supper and dressing rooms, the whole forming a suit of rooms of over 600 feet in extent, well adapted to so numerous an assembly, and handsomely embellished for the occasion. The arrangements were such as to promise a very agreeably entertainment, and it may well be supposed that a great number of gentlemen and ladies were present, and that they formed a splendid array of fashion and beauty.

We regret that the Prince makes so short a visit in Boston, that he returns to New York today, where his engagements require him to be.

The world was made for the paragraphist, says an English writer—all its nation, its virtues, crimes, wars, revolutions and changes, were merely intended to give interest to the newspapers.

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY.

In relation to a Bank, and the Extra Session, the Albany Journal, a Whig paper, uses the following plain language:—

"We are against a National Bank as a Whig measure, first, because no party can stand such an issue, and next, because the currency will remain deranged as long as it is subject to political agitation. We have urged our political friends, privately and publicly for ten years, to 'cut' the Bank. We earnestly remonstrated with our friends in Congress against its Extra Session.—We deprecated an issue with the President upon a Bank Veto. But when overruled we kept along with our friends, who though not always wise and practical, are ever honest and patriotic."

The Albany Argus on this paragraph has the following excellent comments, which show conclusively the tergiversation of the Journal:—

"How mutable are 'Whig Principles!' Six months ago the Evening Journal declared that 'a National Bank was as indispensable as a National Government,' and that 'we must come back to a National Bank as the *only* means of regulating the currency and resuscitating the business of the country.' Five months ago it declared that the merchants the manufacturers and the men of business, were all in favor of a Bank; that none but the State Banks, the Brokers and the Shavers were opposed to it; and that it was 'needed to save the business men of the country from the shaving operations of the Banks and brokers.' In July it urged, that confidence would be restored, the farmer get large prices, and the mechanic and laborer obtain full employment, if Congress would but 'discharge its duty' and charter a bank; and it said emphatically, 'the Bank must and will come' It said also that the opposition to a Bank was a 'popular delusion,' that must be expelled, a disease, that must be eradicated. In August the passage of the Bank Bill was predicted: 'Nothing will then be wanting,' said the Evening Journal, 'to ensure the complete success and permanency of the Whig cause and Whig principles.' The month went out, with the warmest congratulations from the Junto's mouthpiece, on the passage of the Bank Bill, as the great measure of the session, and the peculiar exponent of all that was to be understood by Whig Relief and Whig Reform.—In September the passage of the Bank Bill was again declared to be an act worthy of the representatives of the American people—it was said to be indispensable and unavoidable, and that it 'would come' sooner or later. And finally, less than sixty days ago, Congress was elaborately bedizzened with all the ejectives from the State Printer's choice vocabulary, because they had 'prove themselves faithful to their high trusts,' vindicated Whig principles, and 'carried out all the measures of reform and relief inscribed on the Whig banner;' while the President was denounced as a second George the Third, for refusing 'his sanction to good and wholesome laws,' and because he dared to veto the Bank bills the Evening Journal assured the world that the 'Whigs of 1841, like the Whigs of 1776, would be true to the principles, and reject and repudiate him.' And yet now, in the less time than a sixty day note matures, this great measure of 'Reform and Relief'—this, the first and last of the Whig Principles—the vital, indispensable, all absorbing measures of Whig policy, for which a President was denounced, although he yielded all else, and for which a Cabinet was dissolved, although it could point to no other act of delinquency—becomes in an instant, under the transforming potency of the ballot box, and the fears of the State Printer, 'a bank mill stone,' with which the Whig Party had struggled for ten years!—'A poisened shirt,' from which the Evening Journal had labored hard to cut the party loose! 'A bank trap,' in which the 'lark' of the Evening Journal is resolved not to be caught again!"

The Journal's paragraph, while it shows the gross inconsistency of that paper, is also a decisive indication of the increasing weakness of the Federal measures. It is doubtless true that the Bank question is a mill stone in this country to any party, but for a party to undertake to rise to power, by throwing overboard all its measures, is something which was hardly heard of until the hard cider campaign of 1840. Remembering the Whig success in that campaign, the Albany Journal wishes, probably, to rally its friends again on the broad platform of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and to fight another battle without being troubled with any principles. Such a contest, however, cannot probably succeed in America again, and the Whigs will save their credit by not again attempting it.—*Eastern Argus.*

COST OF PIPE-LAYER ELECTIONEERING.—The extra gag Congress appropriated about FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to pay for the stationary 'blanks, paper and twine,' used by the infamous Federal Congressional Executive Committee in superintending the pipe-laying operations in 1840, for Tip and Ty. Mr. Wright stated on the floor of the Senate that he had investigated this item, and found that all or most of it was produced by stationery use DURING THE RECESS of Congress, last year. These are licensed robbers who cut down the wages of laborers at Springfield, and the other public works, thirty per cent., and, who have abolished the ten hour system, to keep up an empty appearance of economy.—But their duplicity and knavery are well understood and condemned by a discerning people.—*Salem Advertiser.*

GLENTWORTH.—This notorious personage has escaped from the hands of the law, *without trial!* His counsel gave notice to the Court that he was ready for trial, and due notice had been given to the district attorney of the same.

He therefore gave notice that unless the cause was tried at the present term, he should move that a *nolle prosequi* be entered in behalf of the accused. The district attorney, in reply, remarked, that the case had already occupied considerable time, and at a great expense to the county, and it would be impossible to get his witnesses here again without a much larger expense; also the multiplicity of business on his hands. He would therefore submit the motion to the Court, who ordered that a *nolle prosequi* be accordingly entered.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The steamer Caledonia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston Friday evening, bringing eleven days later intelligence from England.

England. The Queen was in good health, and the event which it was hoped would give a Prince of Wales to England, had not taken place, but was daily looked for. Trade remained in the same depressed state noticed at the last arrival, and the distress of the working population was daily extending, and becoming more intense in degree.

The Acadia arrived out on the 30th October with the news of the acquittal of McLeod. The result calmed to a great extent, the strong excitement which had prevailed against this country, but the government papers did not look upon it as perfectly satisfactory The voice of the Tory press seems to be decidedly for war.

The Liverpool European of the 4th inst., contains the following paragraph:—

"We have heard it stated in quarters generally well informed, that if any serious difference should arise between Great Britain and the United States of America, relative to the trial of McLeod, the northeast boundary, or any other question pending between the countries, our government has agreed to accept the mediation of France."

It is stated that the greater part of the six millions of dollars paid by the Chinese for the redemption of Canton, turns out to be bad silver.

A fire broke out in the Tower of London on the 30th October, which was not completely subdued for three days. The Armory was the only building destroyed. It contained about 250,000 muskets, (but 3000 of which were saved,) and an almost innumerable quantity of trophies won by the Army and Navy of Britain, which were also destroyed. The loss is supposed to exceed £1,000,000.

France. The investigation into the late attack on the lives of the King's sons, has led to the discovery of evidence, that had either of Princes fallen, an insurrection in Paris and the Provinces would have burst forth on an extensive scale. Arrests are every day taking place, and documentary and other testimony is said to have fallen into the hands of the police. The garrison of Paris is held ready to act at a moment's notice, although no immediate outbreak is expected.

Spain. The insurrection has been completely suppressed, and nearly all the leaders had arrived in France. A few who had been arrested were to be tried, and shot of course. The capital was tranquil, and accounts from the southern parts were all favorable to Espartero.

Belgium. A revolutionary conspiracy has been detected in Brussels, and several of the leaders have been arrested. The government had taken precautions to guard against surprise from any quarter.

Russia. The Emperor has issued several recent decrees, intended to obliterate still more the nationality of Poland. Russian coins are to be substituted for those heretofore issued by the mint at Warsaw, and all accounts are to be kept in Russian currency after the 1st of January, 1842.

IMPOSITION UPON THE PRESIDENT.—We recently announced, officially, on the authority of the Washington papers, the appointment of Bennet A. Crawford, of New Orleans, to be Judge of the United States, for the District of Louisiana, in the place of Theodore H. McCaleb, deceased.

It would seem that an extraordinary imposition has been practised upon the President in this matter, as it appears from the last New Orleans papers that Judge McCaleb is not only alive but has never been sick—of course Mr. Crawford's appointmet is a nullity. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 2d instant says:

"The most astounding announcement of the day has been that officially given out in Washington of a successor of Judge McCaleb, of this District, on account of his decease. Our citizens do not need to be informed that the Judge is not only alive but in good health—There is a mystery in this matter that requires unraveling."

ELDER EBENEZER KNOWLTON, well know as an undeviating supporter of Democratic principles, and for many years a member of the Maine Legislature—died at Montville, in this State, on the 18th.

DEATH OF THE HON. DIXON H. LEWIS.—The Macon Telegraph of the 16th inst. says: "We learn, with deepest regret, that the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, died recently in the vicinity of Mobile, of congestive fever."

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Post says that Davis' (Fed.) majority for Governor is only 899—while Massachusetts gave Harrison, last November, a majority of 20,030. This shows a Federal loss of 20,000 votes in one year—and well may the Democrats of the Bay State be proud of the result.

ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident occured at Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday evening. A row boat which was attempting to leave the county dock at the time the ferry boat was making its last trip, was forced against a steamboat; Mr. John M. Pebworth, of Princess Anne, attempting to get on board the steamboat, had both his hands jammed and lacerated in a dreadful manner.—He was thrown into the water, and nearly lost his life. One of his hands has been amputated, and the other was to be taken off on Wednesday, though the poor man implored the surgeons to let it remain, declaring that he would rather die than lose both his hands.—*Argus.*

A HARVEST.—The steamship Caledonia brought 14,000 letters to Boston of which 5,025 were for New York, the postage on them amounting to about $1700. The postage on those for New Orleans amounted to $4,07. Of newspaper the quantity was immense. Those which came directed to Harnden & Co's care were full loaded for a two-horse wagon.—*Boston Transcript.*

GENERAL APATHY.—The New Era is of opinion that this gentleman is one of the greatest commanders and swordsmen of the age.—He passes through the country, mowing down the Federalists like grass. Ask the Feds what is the cause of their defeats every where, and they will tell you that "general apathy" prevails in their ranks. Not less than 160,000 have already fallen by his hand. A reward should be offered for his apprehension.

SOLITARY AND ALONE.—There will be ONE Whig in the Michigan House of Representatives. The House consists of 50 members—Democrats 49, Whigs 1. He means to go the whole hog for Fiscal Corporations. A western paper says that he is ex-president of a defunct wild-cat bank—now the sole representative of the defunct "Whig" party in Michigan.—*Belfast Journal.*

MISSISSIPPI.—In 27 counties heard from the Democratic majority is 165. In the same counties, last November, Harrison had a majority of 2,754. Democratic gain 2,919 which is more by 396 than the Whig majority in the State last fall. The Democratic candidates for Governor and Congresmen are probably elected.—*Argus.*

Why do dealers in iron and beggers in rags resemble each other? Because both exhibit specimens of *hard ware.*

NOTICE.

The Paris-Hill Washingtonian Total Abstinance Society will meet at the School house on Saturday evening next, at six o'clock. It is expected that the meeting will be more interesting than usual, as an Indictment will probably be found against King Alcohol on which he will be arraigned and tried after the manner customary in our Courts of Justice. Counsel will be appointed. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to attend.

Per order of the Society.
BENJ. WALTON, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Wm. Russ, Esq. Mr. Henry Russ and Miss Susan Houghton.

DIED.

In Turner, Mrs. Polly, wife of Luther Beals, aged 40.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Moses Buck, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors for bringing in their claims and paying their debts, and that we will attend to the service aforesaid on the last Saturdays of December and March next at 10 o'clock A M, on each of those days at the office of Stephen Emery & Son in Paris.

GEO. F. EMERY.
30 JAMES HERSEY, 3d.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM TOWLE,

late of Albany, in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOSEPH G. TOWLE.
Porter, Nov. 17, 1841. 3w50

APPLES WANTED.

WANTED, 100 bushels, best grafted Apples. Inquire of W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Nov. 8, 1841.—tf 27

LAWYER'S DOCKET, REVISED STATUTES OF MAINE,

BLANKS and Blank Books for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.
Nov 8, 1841.—tf 27

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

A. B. BLAKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SHELBURN, N. H.

WILL attend the Courts in the Counties of Oxford, (Me.) and Coos, New Hampshire.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

Dr. T. H. BROWN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
PARIS HILL.

FLORENCE BONNETS,

LATEST FALL PATTERN, AND FASHIONABLE STYLE OF TRIMMINGS,

FOR sale as low as they can be purchased in Portland, by G. J. ORDWAY.
Norway Village, Nov. 22d, 1841. isep4w49

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO SAMUEL GIBSON, COUNTY COM'R Dr.

Dec. 15th, 1840	To travel from Denmark to Paris to count votes for Register of Deeds for the Western District 30 miles,	3.00
16th,	1/2 day counting the same,	1,50
	Travel from Paris to Oxford to locate road on petition of G. G. Waterhouse et als, 10 miles.	1,00
	2 days locating said road,	6.00
	Travel from Oxford to Denmark, 25 miles home,	2,50
	Paid Andrew Staples for his services 1/2 day as axe-man on said location.	33
June 15th, 1841.	To travel to Paris and home to Denmark to settle up with the county for services as County Com'r previous to my removal from said office, 60 miles,	6,00
	1 day attending to the same,	3,00
		$25,83

SAMUEL GIBSON.

OXFORD, ss.—June 15, 1841. Personally appeared Samuel Gibson and made oath to the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to time, charges, and distance, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Before me, THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO MOSES HAMMOND, COUNTY COM'R, Dr.

Dec. 15, 1840.	To travel from Paris to Oxford to locate road on petition of G. G. Waterhouse et als, 10 ms.	1,00
	To two days locating same,	6,00
	To travel from Oxford to Paris, 10 miles,	1,00
	To two days making plans of roads,	6,00
June 15, 1841.	To one day's attendance to settle the above account,	3,00
		$17,00

MOSES HAMMOND.

OXFORD, ss:—June 15, 1841. Personally appeared Moses Hammond and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed, is true as to time, charges, and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO CURTIS P. HOWE, Dr.

1840, Dec, 15.	To travel to Oxford on petition of G. G. Waterhouse et als, forty miles,	4,00
	To two days locating road,	6,00
	To travel from Oxford to Mexico, 40 miles,	4,00
1841, June 15	To travel to Paris and back to Mexico to settle with the county for services as County Com'r, 60 miles,	6,00
	To one day's attendance,	3,00
		$23,00

CURTIS P. HOWE.

OXFORD, ss:—June 15, 1841. Personally appeared Curtis P. Howe and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed, is true as to time, charges, and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO DAVID NOYES Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

July 29, 1841.	To travel from Norway to Chesterville on petition of Charles Graves et als.: joint view with Kennebec and Franklin Commissioners, 50 miles,	5,00
	To eight days viewing, hearing parties, adjudicating and locating on said petition,	24,00
	To travel from said location home 25 miles,	2,50
Aug. 3d.	To one day viewing, adjudicating and locating on petition of John Gardner et als,	2,50
	To travel to and from said view, 30 miles,	3,00
7.	To travel to Paris and home on petition of Asaph Knittredge et als, 15 miles	1,50
	To 4 days viewing, hearing parties, adjudicating, and locating on said petition,	10,00
11.	To travel to Paris Hill and home to finish locating on said petition, 18 miles,	1,80
	To one day locating on same,	2,50
Aug. 9.	To travel on petition of committee of Norway 4 miles,	40
	To 2 days viewing, hearing parties and adjudicating on said petition,	5,00
14.	To 2 1/2 days making up reports on petitions of Charles Graves et als.—John Gardner et als Asaph Kittredge et als. and committee of Norway,	6,25
Sept. 16.	To travel to Canton on petition of John Coolidge et als, 30 miles,	3,00
	To two days viewing, hearing parties and adjudicating on said petition.	5,00
17.	To travel from Canton to Rumford on pet. of John M. Eustis et als, & from Rumford home 45ms	4,50
	To one day's attendance on said petition,	2,50
20.	To 1/2 day making up reports on petitions of John Coolidge et als. & John M. Eustis et als.	1,25
29.	To travel from Norway to Oxford and home on pet. of committee of Oxford, 18 miles.	1,80
	To two days viewing, hearing parties and adjudicating on said petition.	5,00
Oct. 9.	To travel from Norway to Waterford and home on petition of Joseph Lovejoy and als. joint view with Cumberland Commissioners, 17 miles,	1,70
	To 9 1/2 days viewing, hearing parties and adjudicating on said petition,	23,75
13.	To travel from Norway to Greenwood and home on pet. of William Noyes et. als. 12 miles.	1,20
	To 2 days viewing, hearing parties and adjudicating on said petition,	5,00
18.	To 2 days making up reports on petition of Joseph Lovejoy et als. joint view, and on Pet. of committee of Oxford, and on petition of William Noyes and als.	5,00
23.	To 1 day drawing plans of road located on petition of Charles Graves and als.—and of road discontinued on petition of committee of Oxford,	2,50
		$127,65

The foregoing account is true, as to time and distance charged, according to my best knowledge and belief.

DAVID NOYES.

OXFORD, ss:—Court of County Commissioners, Oct. Term, 1841. Sworn to before

THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO TIMOTHY GIBSON, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1841, July 21.	To travel to Chesterville on petition of Charles Graves and als, eighty miles,	8,00
	To eight days viewing, hearing and locating,	24,00
	To travel home, sixty-six miles,	6,00
	To toll for crossing river,	25
Aug. 3.	To travel to North Paris on petition of John Gardner et als. 46 miles,	4,60
	To one day viewing and locating,	2,50
4.	To travel to Paris Cape on petition of Selectmen of Paris, 9 miles,	90
	To viewing and locattnn five days and adjourned,	12,50
9.	To travel to Norway on petition of Selectmen of Nerway, 7 miles,	70
	To viewing, hearing parties, &c. two days,	5,00
	To travel back to Paris on adjournment, 7 miles,	70
	To one day finishing locating,	2,50
	To travel home, 40 miles,	4,00
Sept 14.	To travel to Canton on petition of John Coolidge and als. 66 miles,	6.60
	To two days viewing and hearing parties,	5,00
	To toll crossing the river,	12
23.	To travel from Canton to Rumford on petition of John M. Eustis and als. 35 miles,	3,50
	To one day's attendance,	2,50
	To travel home, 52 miles.	5,20
	Toll for crossing the river,	13
23	To travel to Oxford on the petition of the town, 35 miles,	3,50
	To two day's attendance,	5,00
30,	To travel to Waterford on petition of Joseph Lovejoy and als. 16 miles,	1,60
	To viewing, hearing parties, &c, 9 1/2 days	22,50
	To travel home, 25 miles,	2,50
Oct. 12.	To travel to Greenwood on petition of William Noyes and als. 41 miles,	4,10
	To two days viewing, &c.	5,00
	To travel home, 41 miles,	4,10
		$142,70

The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged, according to my best knowledge and belief.

TIMOTHY GIBSON.

OXFORD, ss:—Court or County Commissioners, Oct. Term, 1841. Sworn to before

THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO SAMUEL HOLMES, Dr.

1841, July 21.	To travel from Peru to Chesterville on petition of Charles Graves and als. 26 miles,	2,60
	To 8 days viewing, hearing parties and locating,	24,00
	To travel from Livermore to Peru, 18 miles,	1,80
Aug. 3.	To travel from Peru to Paris on petition of John Gardner and als. 20 miles,	2,00
	To one day viewing, locating, &c.	2,50
4.	To travel from North to South Paris on petition of Selectmen of Paris, 8 miles,	80
	To 4 days viewing, hearing and locating,	10,00
	To travel from Paris to Peru, 20 miles,	2,00
9.	To travel from Peru to Norway on petition of committee of the town of Norway, 27 miles,	2,70
	To two days viewing and hearing parties,	5,00
	To travel from Norway to Paris, 8 miles,	80
11.	To one day locating on petition of Selectmen of Paris on adjournment,	2,50
	To travel from Paris to Peru, 20 miles,	2,00
Sept. 15.	To travel from Peru to Canton and home on petition of John Coolidge and als. 18 miles,	1,80
	To two days viewing, hearing parties, &c.	5,00
Sept 17.	To travel from Peru to Rumford and home on petition of John M. Eustis and als. 32 miles,	3,20
	To one days attendance,	2,50
Sept. 28.	To travel from Peru to Oxford on petition of committee of the town of Oxford, 30 miles,	3,00
	To two days viewing, hearing parties, &c.	5,00
30.	To travel from Oxford to Waterford on petition of Joseph Lovejoy and als. 16 miles,	1.60
	To 9 1/2 days viewing and hearing parties,	23,50
	To travel from Waterford to Peru 35 miles,	3,50
Oct. 12.	To travel from Peru to Greenwood on petition of William Noyes and als. 39 miles,	3,90
	To two days viewing and hearing parties,	5,00
	To travel from Greenwood to Peru, 20 miles,	2,00
		$119,69

The within account is true as to time and distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL HOLMES.

OXFORD, ss:—Court of County Commissioners, Oct. Term, 1841. Sworn to before

THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

OXFORD, SS:

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT, JUNE TERM, A. D. 1841.

David Noyes,	travel 18 miles,	$1,80,	attendance 3 days,	$9,00	$10.80.	
Timothy Gibson,	" 80 "	8,00	" 3 "	9,00	17,00	
Samuel Holmes,	" 40 "	4,00	" 3 "	9,00	13,00	

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1841.

David Noyes,	travel, 18 miles,	$1,80,	attendance 3 days,	$7,50	$9,30	
Timothy Gibson,	" 80 "	8,00	" 3 "	7,50	15,50	
Samuel Holmes,	" 40 "	4,00	" 3 "	7,50	11,50	

CLERK'S OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY,
NOVEMBER " 20, 1841.

The foregoing accounts were severally *examined, audited* and *allowed* by the Commissioners, and the amounts certified by the County Attorney and Clerk, agreeably to the Statute in such case provided, and are truly copied by

THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A Good Story.—One of the Washingtonians tells the following good story: He served his time at the grocery business, with a deacon, who was in the habit of making his own port wine, from whom he often had orders to "go up stairs and *grind some logwood*, as the port wine was most out." One Sunday the deacon was hard at work over a large cask with a pole in his hand, stirring up the home-made Port wine, when a member of the same church entered unobserved. After looking with astonishment some minutes, he exclaimed, "Hallo! deacon, what are you doing?" The deacon jumped round in great confusion, and after a little hesitation, replied—"Why, I was afraid I might get off in a boat some of these times, and I *was learning how to scull!*"—*Boston Post.*

"You make a cloak of your religion," said one hypocrite to another.

"Say nothing," said the other, "for you make not only a cloak of your religion; but also a whole suit of under clothes, with a long pair of fisherman's boots."

Hard writing.—An Irishman wrote as follows to his friend during the rebellion of '98:—"To give you some idea of the state of the country at present, I shall only say that at this moment I am writing with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other."

"I'm so *tired*," said the big wheel to the little one. "Who *spoke?*" said the little wheel to the cart. "Not me—I always hold my *tongue*," said the cart turning round the corner.

Virtue is essential to us in our voyage through life, as four legs are to a retreating dog when a pack of merciless urchins are at his heels.

The shortest man we ever heard of, was one who when standing on his feet had to look up to examine the blacking on his shoes!

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(Indian Purgative,)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year* 1840, *by* Wm. Wright, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania*"

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President

Of the North American College of Health

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hall, Hartford; John M. Beslon, Canton; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Chas Dorrell, Oxford; Wm F Welch, Welchville; Wm Cousins, Poland; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Danville; John B Jones, Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

Sept. 1841. 6spliscecply 18

G. J. ORDWAY,

NORWAY-VILLAGE,

Offers to the public a large and select assortment of Goods on terms and at prices which cannot fail of satisfying the Purchaser.

AMONGST HIS STOCK IS THE FOLLOWING:—

Broad Cloths.
- Sup. Lon. Wool Blk,
- " Inv. Green,
- " Indigo Blue,
- " Olive Green,
- " Adelaid,
- " Russell Brown,
- " Mixed.

Cassimeres.
- " Wool Blk,
- " Indigo Blue,
- " Drab,
- " Fancy milled,
- " Dismond and Mixed

Black Ribb'd Doeskin, Stockingnet, Buckskin, Satinet, Folled Cloth; Rich fig'd and plain Velvet, Silk and Satin VESTINGS. Cashmere, Fancy, Valencia and com. do. Heavy blk and blue blk Silk Velvet. Plain blk and blue blk Satin, for Vests or Stocks.

Brocade, Satin, Lasting and Horn Coat Buttons, latest fashion Gilt do. do. Metal Susp. and Strap do. Satin, Horn, Lasting, Elbler and Cinc Gilt Vest Buttons.

Silk Cord and Braids; Cotton and Worsted do. do. Fine Eng. and com. Selecia; Canvass, Padding, Silk, Twist, and other trimmings for

TAILORS' USE.

Watered Ducasses, Orleans Cloth, Fig'd Alpacca's, crino's, Alpines & Camletteens, For Ladies' Cloaks.

Plain and rich fig'd Alpines for Dresses, blk blue blk and fancy colors; blk, blue blk and fancy col'd Silks for do. French and Eng. Marines; plain and rich fig'd all wool Mouse lain De Lain, Chine style, C. & W. do Saxony, Chine style of real French Prints. English and French Prints suited to the season. Full and half Mourning do. some of beautiful style.

Fancy, Silk, Lama, Merino, Edinboro, Chal'y, M. D. Laine and Highland Shawls, some of the latter of the importation of 1838, a much nicer article than the importations of the last two years.

Yellow and white Eng. Flannel; Heavy red twilled do. for Shirts or childrens dresses; Domestic do. fine and com. Cotton and Wool and Cotton do.

Heavy unbleached Sheeting, very fine do. Extra fine and com. bleached do. White and brown Linen; Linen Lawns, very fine and com.; Hemstitched Linen C. Hdfs, Im. do. fine Linen do. Twilled and plain Silk do.; Fancy Silk, Lama, Chally, Raw Silk and M. D. Laine dress Hdfs.

Black Italian Crayats, 26 and 38 in.; Verona do. Blk Silk Hdfs. Fancy and Bandanna do. Flag and Cotton Bandannas; India Rubber, Worsted, and Nett Braces.

Ladies and Gents col'd and blk Kid Gloves; Ladies Lt. Dress do. Plain blk and white Silk, Mohair and Cotton do. Gents Buckskin and Woolen do. Cotton & Worsted Hose. Vigonia and Cotton and white and col'd 1,2 do. for Gents.

Beltings; Bonnet Silks; Bonnet Ribbons of latest style; Cap do. Blk Silk Lace and blk Lace Veils, Cotton Lace; blk Lace Edging; Plain Bland Nett, Square, Figured & Lyons Lace. Swiss Muslin, Book do. Bishop Lawn; Jaconett, Fine and com. white Cambric, check Cambric and Corded Muslin.

Cambric Edgings and Insertions; Fillet Gr. Edgings; Wire and Point do. Gimp inserting Quilling; R. R. Cap Lace, Green Barage and Emb'd Green Veils; Foundation; Bonnet Wire; Wire Taste.

Col'd Cambrics, Corded Robes, Satin Jeans, Round and Flat Lacetts, Piping Cord, Col'd and white Sewing Cotton; Mixed, white and unbleached Knitting do.

Bed Ticking and Bed Tick; Quality and Furniture Binding; Linen and twilled Cotton Tapes, col'd do. Tabby Velvet; Scarlet and Green Bombazette; Woollen R. R. Hdfs.

Scotch Gingham; Brown Linen Table Covers; col'd & Cotton do. Russia Diaper; Copperplate and Furniture, Worsted Check, Domestic do. Striped Shirting, Factory Yarn White and col'd Woollen do. White and colored Wadding, Batting, Zeschyr Worsteds; Working Canvass, School do. White and Yellow.

Zeschyr Needles, Hemming & Sons, Blunts, Between and Skirps; Paper and Pound Pins; Round and square boxes Hooks and Eyes; Knitting and Netting Needles.

Pearl Buttons; Taylors blk Spool Cotton 500 yds. Metallic do. do. Eyelet and Staybacks; Floss Cotton; Silver and Brass Thimbles Turtle, Shell and Horn Side and Twist Combs, Ivory fine do. Eng. dressing do.

Toilet Glasses; Cologne, Macassar and Bear's Oil; Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes; Tooth Powder; Court Plaster; Indellible Ink, Blue, Black and Red do.

Victoria col'd, Irish Harp and common Sealing Wax; Wafers; Sand, Sand Boxes; Glass, Screw top, Wedgwood, com. and Pocket Inkstands; Motto Seales.

Prince Albert, Victoria, Queen's Own, Harrison, Commercial, Long Falcon, Stationers Hall, Mitchells, Gillots, Wendals, Neptus Ultra and other Steel Pens; Russia Quills.

Writing, Letter and Billet Paper, of all discriptions; Visiting Cards; Playing do.; Paper folders; Letter Stamps.

Silver Pencil Cases and Leads for Pencils; German Silver Pencil Cases and Combs; Lead and Slate Pencils; Slates large and small; Writing Books; Blank and Note do.

Red Blotting Paper; Razors; Penknives; Pocket Combs; Wallets; Metalic Razor Strops; Shaving Boxes & Brushes Dissected Puzzles, a pretty article for Christmas or New Years' presents; Ivory Chessmen; Pearl Counters; Camel's hair Pencils; Water Colors, &c. &c.

China, Crockery and Glass Ware,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS.

Large assortment of BRUSHES for Painters use; house, hearth Desk, Horse, Clothes and Shoe do; Entry & Chaise Matts.

FEATHERS, No. 1 & 2, and Feather Dusters.

HARD AND HOLLOW WARE.

AND

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

W. I. Goods & Groceries.

Nov. 22d, is3 ewtf 29

To Simon W. Gregg, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Oxford.

Please issue your Warrant to one of your petitioners to call a meeting of the Proprietors of the common and undivided lands in Andover, County of Oxford and State of Maine, to be holden at the house of Doct Silvanus Poor, in said Andover, on Friday the thirty-first day of December, at two o'clock P. M. to act on the following articles, to wit:

1st. To choose a Moderator.
2d. To choose a Clerk.
3d. To choose a Treasurer.
4th To choose any agents or committees that may be thought necessary.
5th. To determine in what manner future meetings of said Proprietors shall be called.
6th. To raise any sum or sums of money that may be thought necessary.

SILVANUS POOR.
MOSES MERRILL
SAMUEL POOR.
JAMES P. ANDERSON.
SILVANUS POOR, Jr.

Andover, Oct. 21st, 1841.

Oxford, ss:—Oct 21, 1841.

To Silvanus Poor, Jr.—You being one of the petitioners named in the foregoing Application to me directed, are hereby required to call a meeting of the Proprietors of the common and undivided lands in the town of Andover, at the time and place and for the purpose above specified.

SIMON W. GREGG, Just. Peace.

Pursuant to the above Warrant to me directed, I hereby notify the Proprietors of the common and undivided lands in the town of Andover, County and State above named, to meet at the house of Doct. Silvanus Poor, in said Andover, on Friday, the thirty-first day of December next, at two o'clock P. M. for the purposes set forth in the above Application.

SILVANUS POOR, Jr.

Andover, Oct. 21st, 1841. *3w28

THE RESURECTION, OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

These Pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health, and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persine This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1789, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞TO MOTHERS.☜

Messrs. E. Chase & Co.:

Gents.—Hearing much said about the extraordinary effects of the **Resurection, or Persian Pills,** upon those about to become *Mothers*, we were induced to make a trial of them. My wife was at that time the mother of five children, and had suffered the most tedious and excruciating pains during and after her confinement of each. She had tried every means, and taken much med'cine but found little or no relief. She commenced taking the Persian Pills about three months before her confinement, (her health being very poor about that length of time previous,) and soon after was enabled, by their use, to attend to the cares of a mother to her family, until her confinement. At the time she commenced taking the Persian Pills, and for several weeks previous, she was afflicted with a dry, hard cough, and frequent, severe cramps, which the use of the Pills entirely removed, before using half a box. It is with great confidence that *we advise all those about to become mothers, to make use of the* **Persian Pills.** All those that have taken them in our neighborhood, have got along in the same easy manner, and are about house in a few days. There does not appear to be half the danger of other difficulties setting in after confinement, where these Pills are taken. We positively say, let none neglect taking them, for they are in the reach of the poor as well as the rich. We are truly thankful that there is a remedy which bids fair to lessen the world of suffering, which many of them have to bear, and perhaps save the lives of thousands which otherwise would be lost.

Rochester, May 14, 1838: corner of Caledonia square, Edinburgh street. For further particulars, see subscribers.

S. ROBERTS,
A. O. ROBERTS,

General office of the United States, *E. CHASE & CO.* Rochester, N. Y.

General Agent for the State of Maine, *SAMUEL ADAMS,* Hallowell.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; HUBBARD & CLARK, South Paris; A. F. Cole & Co. Buckfield; W. H. Bretton, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Stephen M. Marble, Poland; Nathaniel Perley, Gray Corner; John Higgins, P. M., Porter; Sewall Fly, Hiram; H. C. Boswell, Fryeburg; Nehemiah Winslow, Windham (Upper Corner.) eopy11

STATE OF MAINE.

Land Office, *Bangor, Oct,* 3, 1841.

The undersigned hereby gives public notice that the settling lands in the following described town ships, which has been surveyed into settling lots, and belonging to the State, is now in the market for sale and settlement, to wit

Township No, 4, Range 5, West from the East line of the State.

"	"	5,	"	6,	"
"	"	6,	"	5,	"
"	"	8,	"	5,	"
"	"	9,	"	4,	"
"	"	10,	"	5,	"
"	"	11,	"	5,	"
"	"	11,	"	6,	"
"	"	12,	"	3,	"
"	"	12,	"	5,	"
"	"	13,	"	4,	"
"	Letter F,		"	2,	"
"	Letter H,		"	2,	"
"	Letter D,		"	1,	"

The prices for land in these Townships will vary according to the situation and quality of the lots, not less however than fifty cents, and probably not exceeding one dollar per acre.

The land will be sold upon a credit of four yearly payments with interest, the three first payments to be expended in labor on the roads in the township where the land sold is situated, under the direction of the Land Agent, and the last payment to be in cash. Each purchaser will be required by the terms of his deed, within said four years to build a house on his lot, to clear in a proper manner fifteen acres, ten or more of which will be laid down to grass.

Whenever twenty, or a less number shall give a satisfactory bond to the Land Agent, that they will within three years erect a substantial Saw and Grist Mill in any township lotted for settlers, having no mills in said township, each of said persons shall be entitled to a deed of one lot of land, subject to the performance of the settling duties above mentioned, and the Company will be entitled to a deed of the mill lot.

Not more than four lots will be sold to any one person in any township or tract.

The Aroostook Road has been completed this year to the Aroostook River, and as that river is navigable for boats, a good communication is now opened to the settler for an easy access to each of the above mentioned town ships.

Saw and Grist Mills have been erected and are now in operation in Township Letter F, Range 2, No. 9, Range 4, and No. 11, Range 5; and contracts have been made for the erection of mills, the ensuing year, in Township No. 9, Range 6, No 11, Range 6, and in Letter D, Range 1.

There has been a steady demand for settling land thro' the season, and more lots have been sold than in any former year As the United States have recently established a post near the mouth of the Aroostook, and another near the mouth of Fish River, and have sent a company of soldiers to each, new roads will undoubtedly soon be opened through this section of the State, mail routes established, new markets opened for produce, and the settler will feel additional security from any border difficulty.

With the known fertility of the soil, the advantages of good roads and mills, and the rapid settlement of this part of the State, it is believed that a most favorable opportunity is now offered to young men who wish to become farmers, to secure themselves good locations, where in a few years, with industry and economy, they cannot fail to procure to themselves an honorable competency.

ELIJAH L. HAMLIN,
Land Agent of Maine.

☞ The following newspapers are requested to publish the above notice weekly, for two months, and forward their bills to the Land Office for payment. Calais Advertiser, Waldo Signal, Piscataquis Herald, People's Press, Kennebec Journal, Portland Advertiser, Oxford Democrat, York County Herald, Franklin Register, Lincoln Telegraph, New Hampshire Statesman & State Journal, Atlas, Boston. 25

20,000 lbs. WOOL.

WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

20,000 lbs.

CLEAN FLEECE WOOL,

For which Cash and the highest Market price will be paid, if delivered soon at our Store in Morton's Buildings, Congress Street.

BUTTERFIELD & SMALL.

JUST received a complete assortment of W. I GOODS & GROCERIES, which they offer at wholesale and retail in exchange for LUMBER or approved credit.

Portland, June 21, 1840 tf 13

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Phthisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, or Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting,	Doct. Samuel Morrill,
" Truman Abel,	" Timothy Bayliss,
" Jere. Ellsworth,	" Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent,—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the region of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1841.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequently hoarseness, with several fits of coughing, at indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent pysicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respt'y yours, T. P. MORRIAL.

New Bedford, Mass., July 20, 1841.

☞ *Counterfeits.*—Beware of Imposition. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a *blue* wrapper, on which is a *yellow* label, signed by WM. JOHN CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than *December* 1839. The signature of SAMPSON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "*Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam,*" "*American Pulmonary Balsam,*" "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup,*" "*Pulmonary Balsam*" *and others.* Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dye stuffs, No. 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

THE LION OF THE DAY.

THE OLD DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

To the Citizens of the United States and the Canadas is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "in time of peace, prepare for war." We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that stealthy lurking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe his movements, to scan well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before the enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed and directed, as originating in no other than in the counsels of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best and surest guard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to the American People.

Time and fair opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature,) and adapted *particularly* to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Billious Fevers, and Colic, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dispepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have *failed.* Those Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

Paris Hill, H. HUBBARD; South Paris, Otis H. Paine; North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee; Norway, E. C. Strickley, Wm. E. Goodnow; Oxford, Joseph Chellis, Seth C. Lane, Leonard Brown; Livermore, Job Hasked; East Livermore, Thomas Haskell, Jr.; Livermore Falls, Kimball & Walker; Canton, Joseph Holland, John Hearsey; Dixfield, Charles L. Curtis; East Rumford, Alvin Bolster; Rumford Center, D. K. Knapp, Joshua Graham; Rumford Point, Otis C. Bolster; Bucktail, Elias M Carter, Washington Bray; Rumford Falls, Charles S Winslow. ep1y16

DR. SEARS'

UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,

Or: Blood-Root Pills.

These only Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases where Physic is required. They operate more effectually upon the LIVER and BILIARY DUCTS, than any ever before offered to the public. They consequently set the Bile, which is the natural Physic of the system at liberty, thus removing costiveness, curing Dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, Dropsy, and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD. In point of economy as well as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates of cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each Box.

☞All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing.

All orders and communications may be directed to BLAISDEL & THURSTON, East Thomaston, the present proprietors.

Agents *for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; L. Washburn, North Paris; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Bisbee, and S. Myrick, Hebron; O. Taylor, Oxford; J. H. Warriwell, Rumford Corner; O. C. Bolster Rumford Point; Graham, Rumford; J. C. Kimball, Bethel Hill; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; C. Howe, Sumner; Wm. Walker, Peru; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Mitchell & Bradford, Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, A. Hobbs, and L. Waterman, Livermore; C. H. Crafts, Minot. 1y10

Farmers Attend.

Agreeably to previous notice, a number of "farmers and others friendly to the cause of Agriculture," in the County of Oxford, met at the Court House in Paris on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, November 9th and 10th, and voted to form an Agricultural Society. A Committee was raised to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws to be reported at a subsequent meeting. It was voted that a meeting be called on Wednesday the 22d day of December next at ten o'clock A. M. at the same place, to adopt a Constitution and complete the organization of the Society. All interested in the subject are invited and requested to attend.

An Address may be expected.

Paris, Nov. 15, 1841.

The Argus, Advertiser, Age, Journal and Farmer are respectfully requested to copy the above.

Guardian's Sale.

Will be sold at public Auction on Monday, the twenty-ninth inst., at nine o'clock A. M. at the late residence of Moses Butterfield in Sumner, the following personal property belonging to the said Butterfield, to wit: All the farming utensils together with the household furniture, beds and bedding, two hundred bushels of potatoes, about one hundred and twenty bushels of corn and grain and twenty tons of hay.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

NATH'L O. RYERSON.

Sumner, Nov. 10th, 1841. *3w28

Notice.—To all whom it may concern, this may certify that I, the subscriber, have this day given my son, John A. Clark, a minor, his time to act and trade for himself until he become of lawful age;—I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. JOHN CLARK.

Andover, November 16th, 1841. *3w28

Notice of Foreclosure.

Whereas, Alfred Farnum, of Sebago, in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine, did on the fourth day of July, A. D. 1837, convey to me the subscriber, in mortgage certain real estate situated in the town of Denmark, in the County of Oxford and State aforesaid, and which is more fully described and set forth in said deed of mortgage reguarded in the Oxford Registry, Western District, Lib. 18, Folio 363,—reference to said deed for further particulars. By reason of the breach of the condition of said mortgage, I claim to have possession of said estate for condition broken, and to foreclose said mortgage pursuant to the provisions of the Statute in such cases made and provided

Dated at Paris this thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1841.—[*3w28] MARK DEERING.

Foreclosure of Mortgage.

I hereby give public notice that I claim by virtue of a deed of Mortgage from Moses T. Cross to me, dated April 11th, 1834, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County Book 45, Page 151, the following described real estate situated near Rumford Falls in the town of Rumford, and bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at a Stake and stones standing eleven feet due South from the Northeast corner of Alvan Bolster's Store, and thence running South seventy-two degrees West ten rods, thence North twenty-seven degrees west seven rods, thence North seventy-two degrees east to the County road and thence up said road to the first mentioned bound, together with the buildings thereon standing. The condition set forth in said Mortgage has been broken, the Notes therein specified not having been paid, by reason whereof I claim to foreclose said Mortgage. ALVAN BOLSTER.

Rumford, Nov 15th, 1841. 3w29

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JACOB STROUT,

late of Canton, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all person who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to CHARLES E. STROUT.

Canton, Nov. 18, 1841. 3w29

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM BRADFORD, 2d,

late of Turner, in the County of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOB PRINCE.

Turner, October 19, 1841. 3w28

NOTICE

To the Oxford Manufacturing Company.

The Proprietors and all interested in said Company are hereby notified to appear at the Office of Jairus S Keith, Esq. in Oxford, in the County of Oxford, on Wednesday, the eighth day of December next, to make choice of all officers required by Law to manage such corporations, and to pass any Bye-Laws thought necessary after such organization.

W. R NORTON,
D. HAYES,
CHAS. DURELL,
SAM'L H KING,
JOHN J. PERRY.

Oxford, November 17th, 1841 1w29

THEODORA MERRILL

Has just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

MOUSTER DE LAINES, ALPINES, SATIN CLOTHS, CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet,

SHAWLS & GLOVES & TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of Ribbons, Laces, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov 1841. tf 27

STOVES! STOVES!

Cook, Parlor, Shop, and other Stoves for sale by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

Oven, Ash, and Boiler Mouths.—Sheet Iron, Lead, Zinc and Stove Pipe.—Likewise,

LIME

Constantly on hand W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Nov. 9, 1841. 27

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Millett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance,* and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months.*

Communications and Letters on business must be *Post-Paid* to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing Executed with neatness and despatch.